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bryo killed August eighteenth was practically fully developed. It measured 231 mm. when extended. The eight specimens preserved on September second measured 241 mm., minimum, to 254, maximum (249.2 mm. average) in total length. The adult female measured 1010 mm.

The series of nine young (including the embryo preserved August eighteenth) does not show much variation in scutellation. They all possess as their parent 21 dorsal rows of scales in the middle of the body. The gastrosteges and urosteges of the parent number 198/43. Only two of the young are females. Their formulae for the ventral scales are 201/50 and 202/48 respectively. The seven young males have the following formulae: 187/51, 198/50, 195/52, 194/51, 194/50, 200/52, and 198/50 (average 195.1/51.1).

G. K. NOBLE,
New York, N. Y.

A PARTLY SPOTTED KING SNAKE

(*Lampropeltis getulus*).

On October 13, 1920, while we were on a tramp to Neuse River, near Raleigh, N. C., my friend, Mr. Franklin Sherman, picked up a small King Snake about two feet long and handed it to me. As it was rather unusual in its markings from the ordinary run of the species, which is common here, I give below a brief description.

Black above with narrow crossbands or *roundish spots* of white, as follows,—a white cross bar across the nape, behind this an oblique white cross bar, running back from right to left, then eight roundish white spots on the right and seven on the left side, these representing the bases of the lacking crossbands and alternating, not opposite one another, then four diagonal crossbars from left to right, followed by two spots

on each side, alternating, then another diagonal cross bar from left to right followed by another from right to left, next a spot on the right side, then two diagonal bars from left to right, followed by another straight across, and three more diagonally from right to left, the last being directly over the vent. Tail with six cross bars, these being straight across or nearly so.

Total number of cross bars on body, fourteen, of which two were straight across, five diagonally back from right to left, and seven diagonally in the opposite direction. The roundish spots total eleven on the right and nine on the left side.

Besides the partially spotted condition of this specimen it is notable that the cross bars are almost entirely oblique, not straight across, only two of the bars on the body being straight while the spots are in every case alternate, not opposite the spots on the other side, thus showing themselves to be the bases of what would have been diagonal and not straight cross bands.

C. S. BRIMLEY,
Raleigh, N. C.

Coleonyx variegatus (Baird) IN UTAH.

It is surprising to find *Coleonyx variegatus* in Utah. I have two specimens of this interesting lizard, taken on the hills west of St. George, Washington County, Utah, in March, 1918, by Mr. V. M. Tanner. Another specimen is in the museum of the Utah Agricultural College, collected in St. George, July 25, 1908, by Dr. E. D. Ball. I am informed by residents of southwestern Utah that this lizard is fairly common all around St. George. This considerably extends the distribution of *Coleonyx*, as it has formerly not been recorded north of Tucson, Arizona. It seems to be generally conceded by students that *Coleonyx* is nocturnal, resting during the day under stones or any-